MCA-I Year (SEM-I)

PROJECT REPORT

ON
COMPUTER SALES GALAXY

BY

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Introduction:

Computer Sales Galaxy is a web-based application which supports the accessibility of computer sales services to the admin. The system is being used for day-to-day activities such as order details, maintain customer details and many other things. Computer Sales Galaxy System is used instead of manual operation in the computer sales/service shop. Manual work requires more time for entering and maintaining information, searching and other transaction etc. This software mainly helps the user to store and maintain the records of customer and supplier, transactions held in inventory and others. It also helps in accurate processing of inventory system Computers are today the tools by which life rides on. It is very essential for every business to computerize their procedures so they can get along with the competitive world. It has now become a necessity rather than a luxury, and businesses have realized that. But by buying computers does not mean that business becomes better. Only with proper utilization of computers in key areas makes a business more effective and efficient. Since then, the sales of computers have become a business on its own. Now scores of computer firms do business in the lakhs and crores Every computer company today also needs to have it's own business computerized, which should help them keep in line with the ever dropping profits. Customers need to be kept happy by having an efficient service team. Sales of computers need to be monitored as well as service This software computerizes the transaction of sales and maintains the records of shop.

The main purpose is:-

- To improve the efficiency. Provide an interface to enter data faster and stores efficiently.
- To provide user friendly environment.
- Efficient storage and maintenance of database
- To give all information and reports with accuracy at any time according to user requirement
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Existing system

- Existing system has no security measures against logging checks are made for authorizing users
- Existing System has lack of interactivity
- Customer and Product managed.
- Stock availability for customer requirement are solved problem

Need for system

Need of the system is an automated Computer sale Management System. Through our software user can add Customers, add products, search customers, search products, update information, edit information, sales and service products in quick time. Our proposed system has the following advantages. User-friendly interface

- Fast access to database
- Less error
- More Storage Capacity
- Quick transaction

Future Scope:

Future scope of this system is to access can be given to customers to track their device orders (computer) and make it convenient for them to pay online as well. Creating an app so the owner can access it anywhere and at any time. Our Computer Sales Management System make work done at the faster way the software is user-friendly and Attractive. Owner of the Association can edit Products details, which can be viewed by the administrator.

S/W & H/W Requirement Specification:

H/W Configuration (Server Side):

• Processor – Core i3 & above

• Speed - 2 GHz & above

• RAM – 2 GB & above

• Hard Disk – 500 GB & above

H/W Requirement:

• Operating System: Microsoft windows

Server:

• Net beans

Database:

• MYSQL Workbench

S/w Requirement:

• Processor – Pentium 4 or above

• Speed – 1.1 GHz & above

• RAM – 1 GB & above

• Hard Disk – 5 GB or above

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF TECHNOLOGY USED:

1. JAVA

Java is a general-purpose, object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems of USA in 1991.Originally called Oak by James Gosling (one of the inventor of the language). Java was invented for the development of software for cunsumer electronic devices like TVs, tosters, etc. The main aim had to make java simple, portable and reliable. Java Authors: James , Arthur Van , and others. Java is a high-level, third generation programming language, like C, FORTRAN, Smalltalk, Perl, and many others. You can use Java to write computer applications that play games, store data or do any of the thousands of other things computer software can do. Compared to other programming languages, Java is most similar to C. However although Java shares much of C's syntax, it is not C. Knowing how to program in C or, better yet, C++, will certainly help you to learn Java more quickly, but you don't need to know C to learn Java. A Java compiler won't compile C code, and most large C programs need to be changed substantially before they can become Java programs. What's most special about Java in relation to other programming languages is that it lets you write special programs called applets ,web project etc. that can be downloaded from the Internet and played safely within a web browser. Java language is called as an Object-Oriented Programming language and before beginning for Java, we have to learn the concept of OOPs(Object-Oriented Programming).

2.AWT

AWT stands for **Abstract Window Toolkit.** It is a platform-dependent API to develop GUI (Graphical User Interface) or window-based applications in Java. It was developed by heavily sun microsystems in 1995 . It is heavy-weight in use because it is generated by the system’s host operating system. It contains a large number of classes and methods, which are used for creating and managing GUI.

3.SWING

Swing is a lightweight Java graphical user interface (GUI) that is used to create various applications. Swing has platform-independent components. It enables the user to create buttons and scroll bars. Swing includes packages for creating desktop applications in Java. Swing components are written in Java language. It is a part of Java Foundation Classes(JFC).

4.MYSQL

MySQL ("My S-Q-L", officially, but also called "My Sequel") is (as of July 2013) the world's second most widely used open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). It is named after co-founder Michael Widenius daughter, My. The SQL phrase stands for Structured Query Language. The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation. MySQL is a popular choice of database for use in web applications, and is a central component of the widely used LAMP open source web application software stack (and other 'AMP' stacks). LAMP is an acronym for "Linux, Apache, MySQL, Perl/PHP/Python." Free-software-open source projects that require afull-featured database management system often use MySQL. For commercial use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality. Applications which use MySQL databases include: TYPO3, MODx, Joomla, WordPress, phpBB, MyBB, Drupal and other software. MySQL is also used in many high-profile, large-scale websites, including Wikipedia, Google (though not for searches), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, and YouTube.

Literature reviews and gap analysis

In this web-based application which supports the accessibility of computer sales services to the admin. The system is being used for day-to-day activities such as order details, maintain customer details and many other things. Computer Sales Galaxy System is used instead of manual operation in the computer sales/service shop.

Manual work requires more time for entering and maintaining information, searching and other transaction etc. This software mainly helps the user to store and maintain the records of customer and supplier, transactions held in inventory and others. It also helps in accurate processing of inventory system Computers are today the tools by which life rides on. It is very essential for every business to computerize their procedures so they can get along with the competitive world. It has now become a necessity rather than a luxury, and businesses have realized that. But by buying computers does not mean that business becomes better. Only with proper utilization of computers in key areas makes a business more effective and efficient. Since then, the sales of computers have become a business on its own

This software computerizes the transaction of sales and maintains the records of shop. In the Existing system has no security measures against logging checks are made for authorizing users Existing System has lack of interactivity Customer and Product managed. Stock availability for customer requirement are solved problem

But the new system is an automated Computer sale Management System. Through our software user can add Customers, add products, search customers, search products, update information, edit information, sales and service products in quick time. Our proposed system has the following advantages. User-friendly interface Fast access to database, Less error, More Storage Capacity, Quick transaction

Proposed system

In that proposed system we makes an automated Computer sale galaxy System. Through our software user can add Customers, add products, search customers, search products, update information, give bill, edit information, maintain stock, sales and service products in quick time. Our proposed system has the following advantages is User-friendly interface, Fast access to database, Less error, More Storage Capacity, Quick transaction

Objective of system:

Main objective of this project is to make it convenient and accessible easily, cost effective, flexible and to support less paper wastage which is usually done in manual systems and makes it difficult to track it

- It tracks all the information customer records, product details, bills, orders
- Manage the information of Customer
- Shows the information and description of the Computer, Employee
- To increase efficiency of managing the products, Customer
- It deals with monitoring the information and transactions of Department.
- Editing, adding and updating of Records is improved which results in proper resource management of Computer data.
- Integration of all records of shop.

User Requirement:

Module Division:

In the project has been divided into the 5 modules based on the functionalities

1) Login Screen

2) Customer Screen

3) Product Screen

4) Order Screen

5) Bill Screen

Login Screen:

In this screen owner can login this page the enter the details like as Username and Password then click on login button display the home page, in that home page we have to seen the submodule of customer, project, order and bills otherwise you have to exit this screen

Customer Screen

In customer screen we have to add the customer details like as name, mbno, address. Then click on the display button all data shows in the table box. We can update all the customers details and also delete record

Product Screen

In that product screen we have to add the details of product like as product name , type, quantity, price and etc. we can also change or updates the details of product and quantity we can also delete the product using there product name**.**

Order Screen:

In that screen you want to order the product. first we have to select the customer id in customer table then add order id,click on the product details, then the quantity in that box and then place the customer order successfully**.**

Bill Screen:

In that bill screen you have to only select the order id then all data can be automatically fetch in the textfill and then gives the print of the bill

System Analysis

- **Identification of Need**:

  Keeping record of order in a computer service company and their delivery information is carried manually. This litters the office with much paper documents. Most often records are misplaced and when a client comes to collect his parcel, he or she spend some hours waiting for confirmation of the parcel. The delay is bound to occur while delivering parcel to customers.

- **Scope of the Project:**

  The new system is designed to solve problems affecting the manual system in use. It is designed to be computerized thereby relieving the staff from much stress as experienced in the manual system. This system will do the analysing and storing of information interactively**.**

Feasibility Study

Whatever we think need not be feasible. It is wise to think about the feasibility of any problem we undertake. Feasibility is the study of impact, which happens in the organization by the development of a system. The impact can be either positive or negative. When the positives nominate the negatives, then the system is consideredfeasible. Here the feasibility study can be performed in two ways such as technical feasibility and Economical Feasibility

Technical Feasibility:

Technical feasibility examines whether project is technically feasible or not. It checks whether current equipment's, technology, and people available are sufficient or not. If now technologies are needed, then how it can be done? Our project is technically feasible in all ways.

Economic Feasibility:

It helps the organizations determine the cost, viability and benefits associated with a project before financial resources are allocated. It involves a cost/benefits analysis of project.

• Economical analysis could be referred as cost/benefits analysis.

• It is most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of new system.

• In economic analysis the procedure is to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a candidate system and compare them with cost .

• Our system does not require any extra hardware setup.

• So, its cost benefit ratio is high.

Operational Feasibility:

Following operational feasibilities have been encountered in project

• Operational feasibility is a major of how well a proposed system solves the problem and takes advantages of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements.

• The proposed project requires a any computer machines for login.

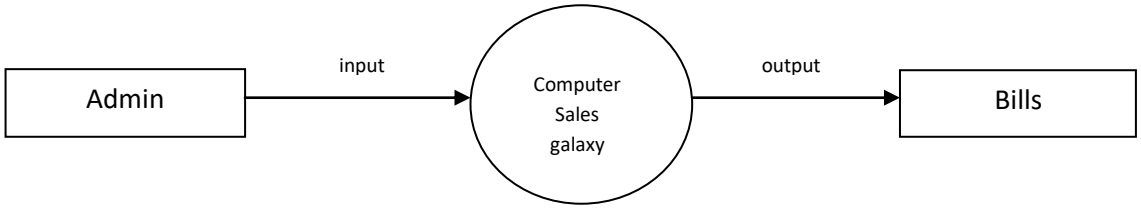
• So, we do not require any fancy hardware setup.

• Operational feasibility is a study to find out whether development and implemented system will be useful or not, it is for finding out whether the developed system would compile with the users or will users resist using the system? After implementation of the project Admin can easily navigate through the details of sales of computers

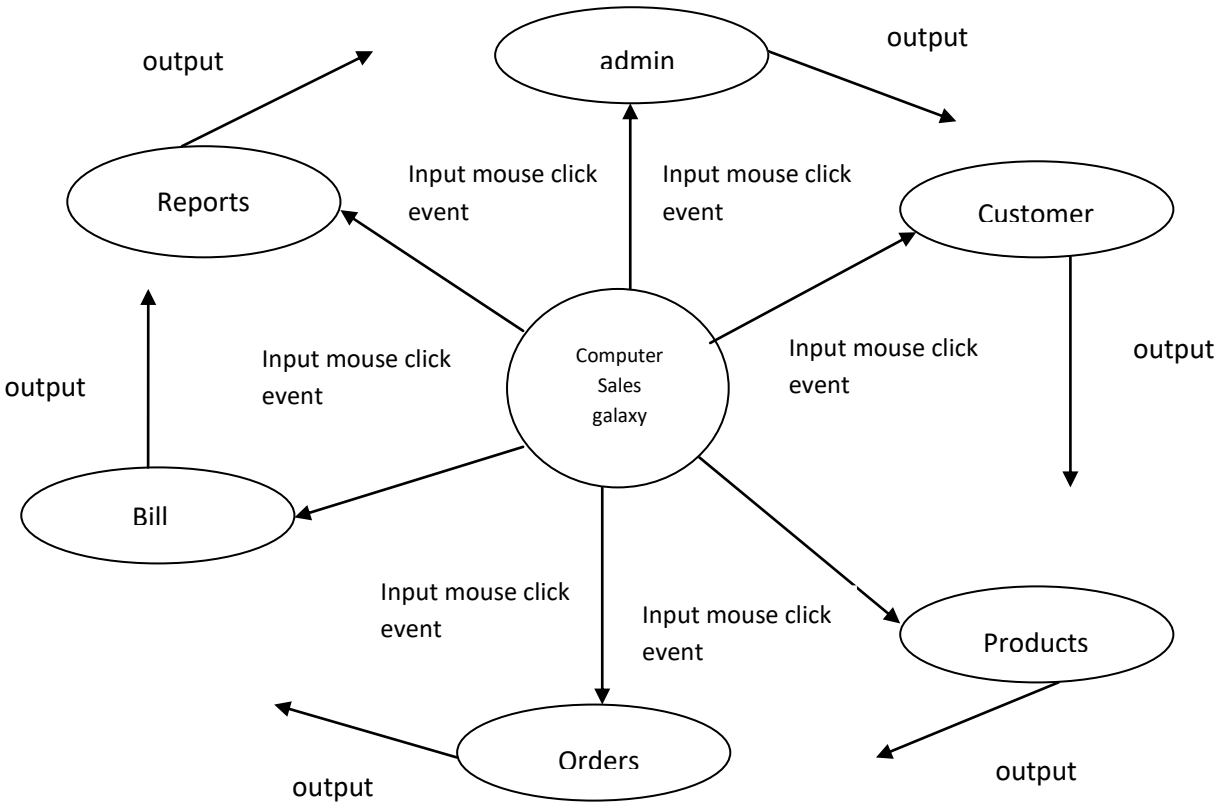
Diagrams:

DFD (Data Flow Diagram 0,1,2,3 level)

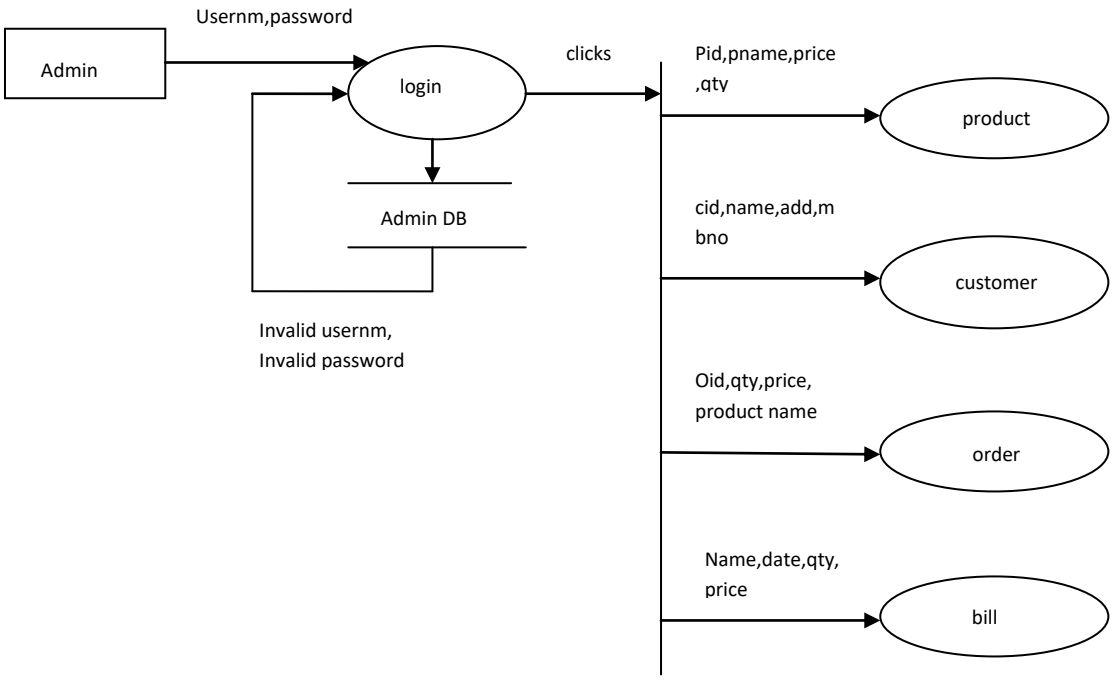
1. Zero Level Diagram:



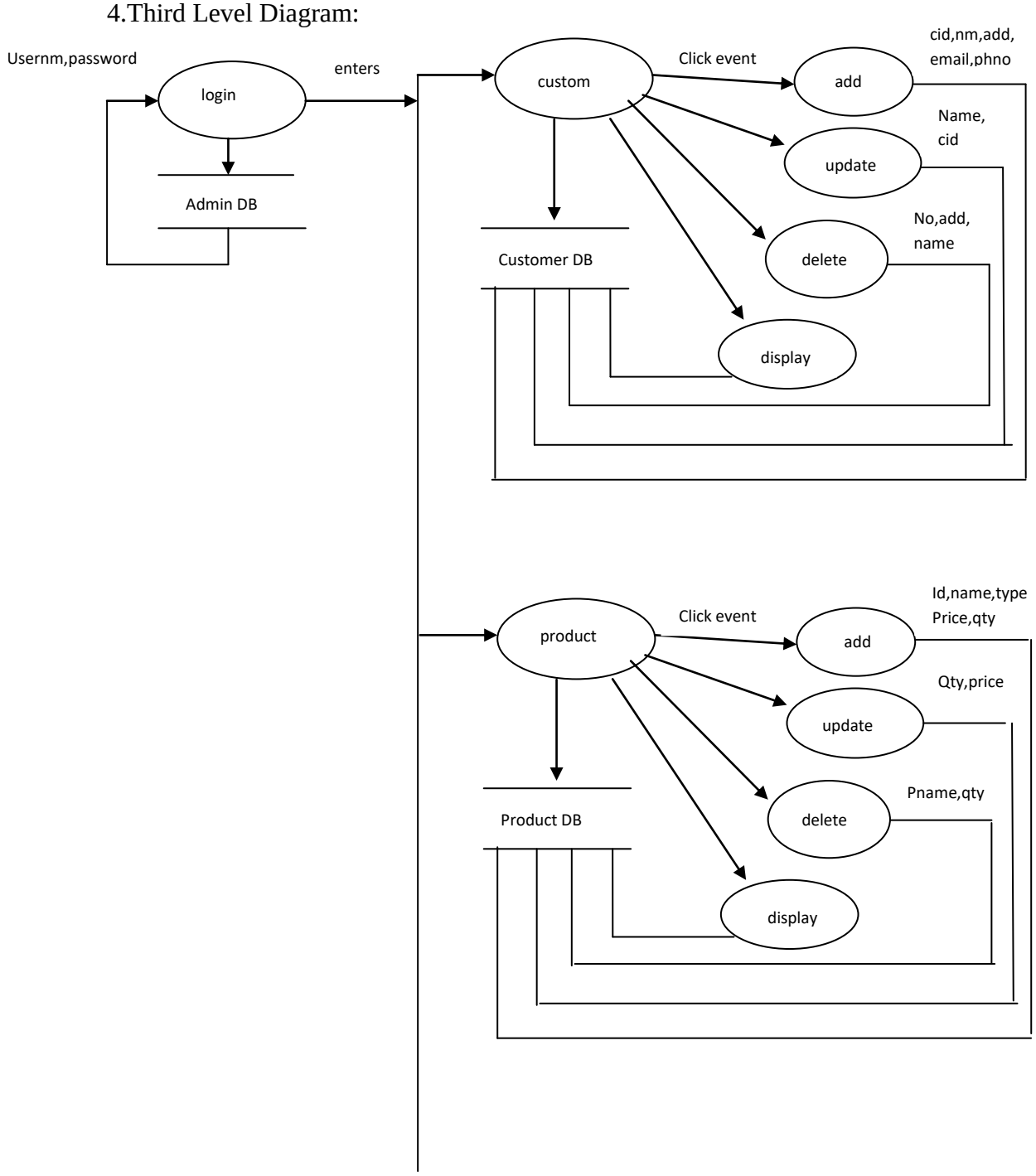
2.First Level Diagram:

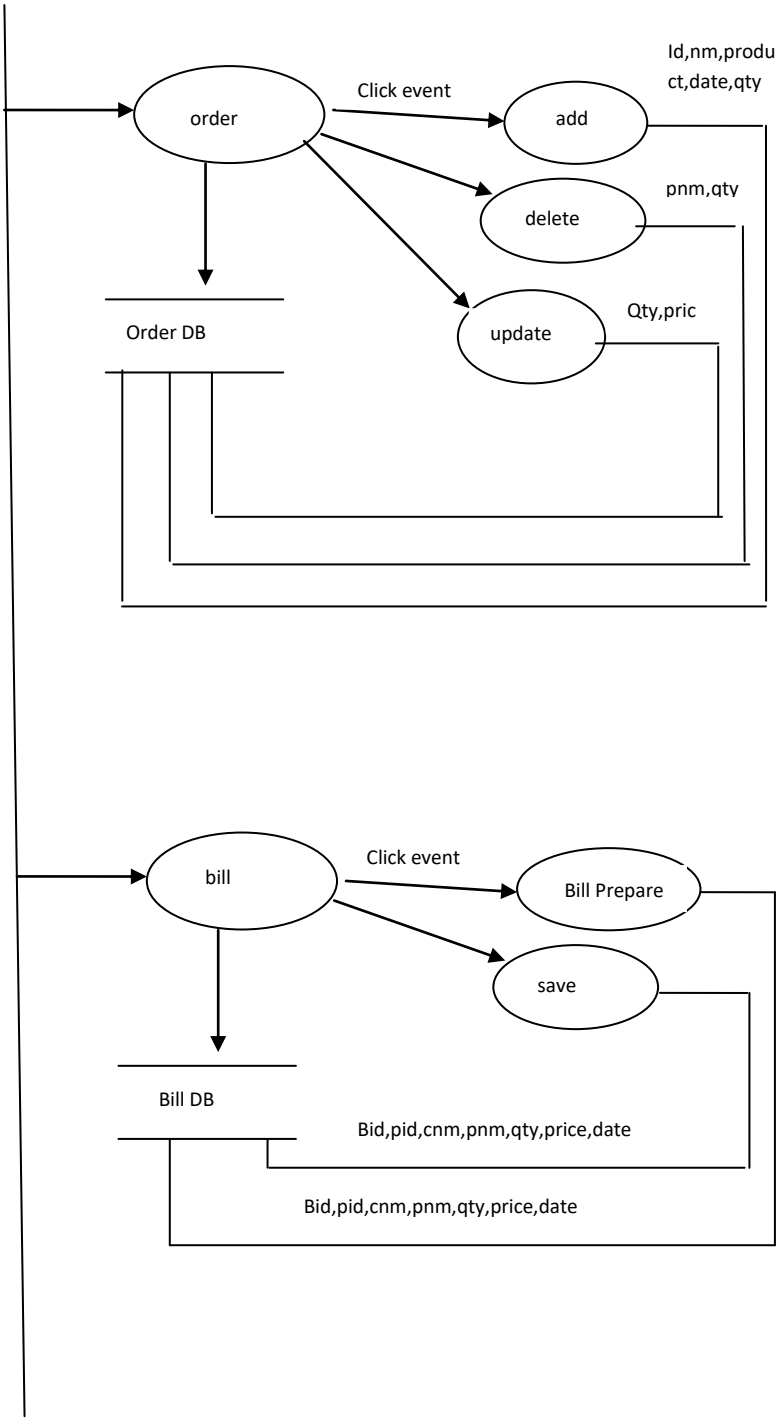


3.Second Level Diagram:

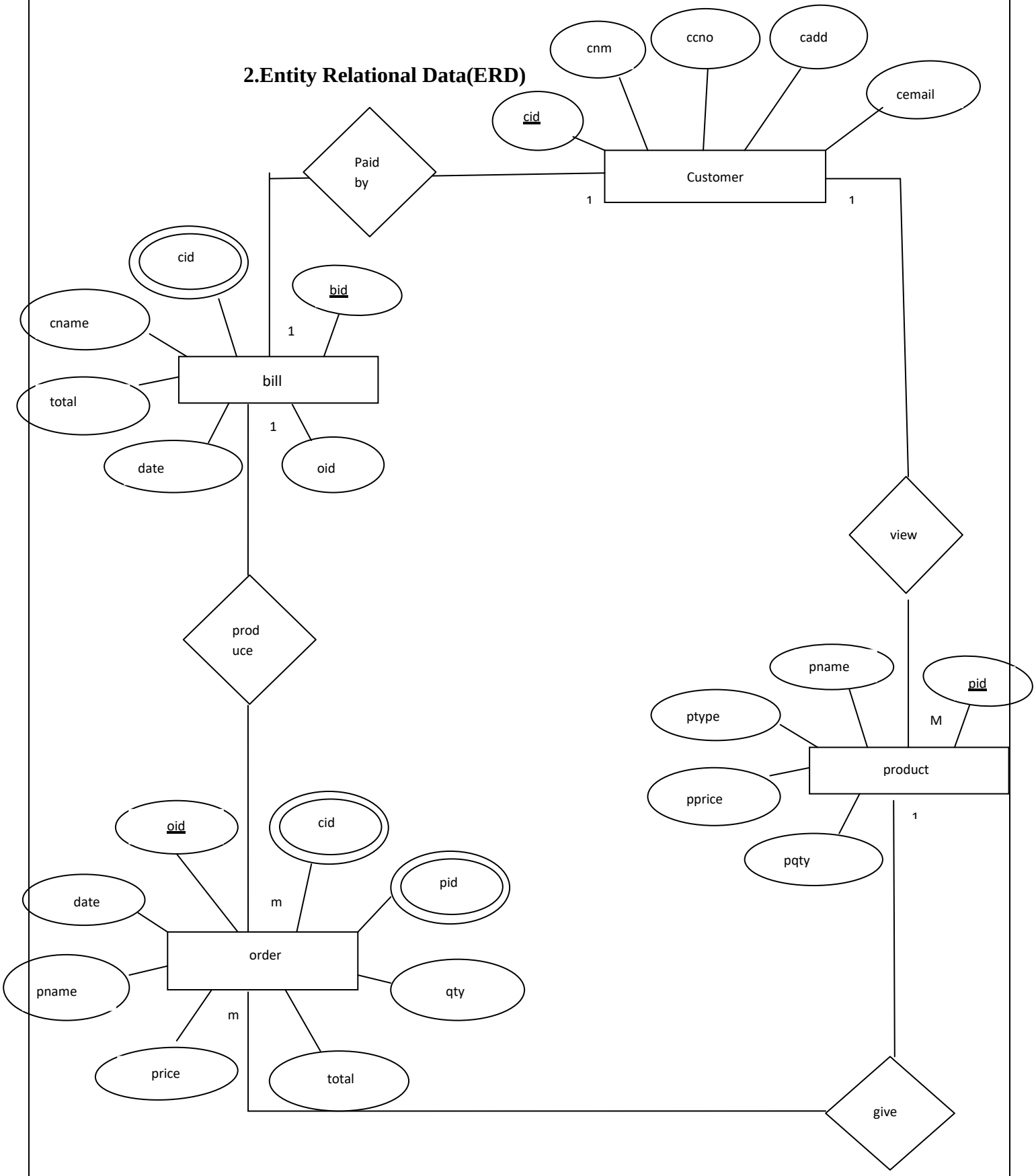


4.Third Level Diagram:

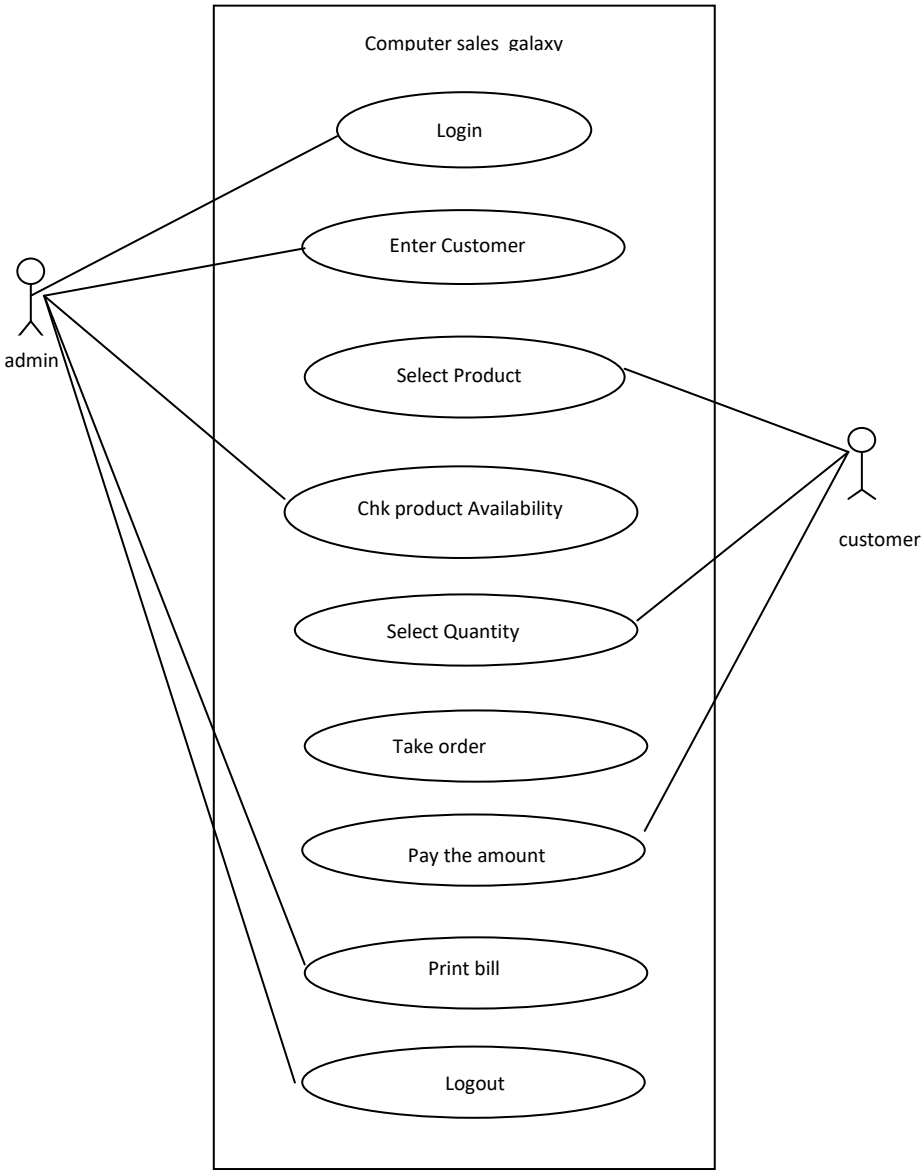



order
Click event
add
Id,nm,produ
ct,date,qty
delete
pnm,qty
update
Qty,pric
Order DB
bill
Click event
Bill Prepare
save
Bill DB
Bid,pid,cnm,pnm,qty,price,date
Bid,pid,cnm,pnm,qty,price,date

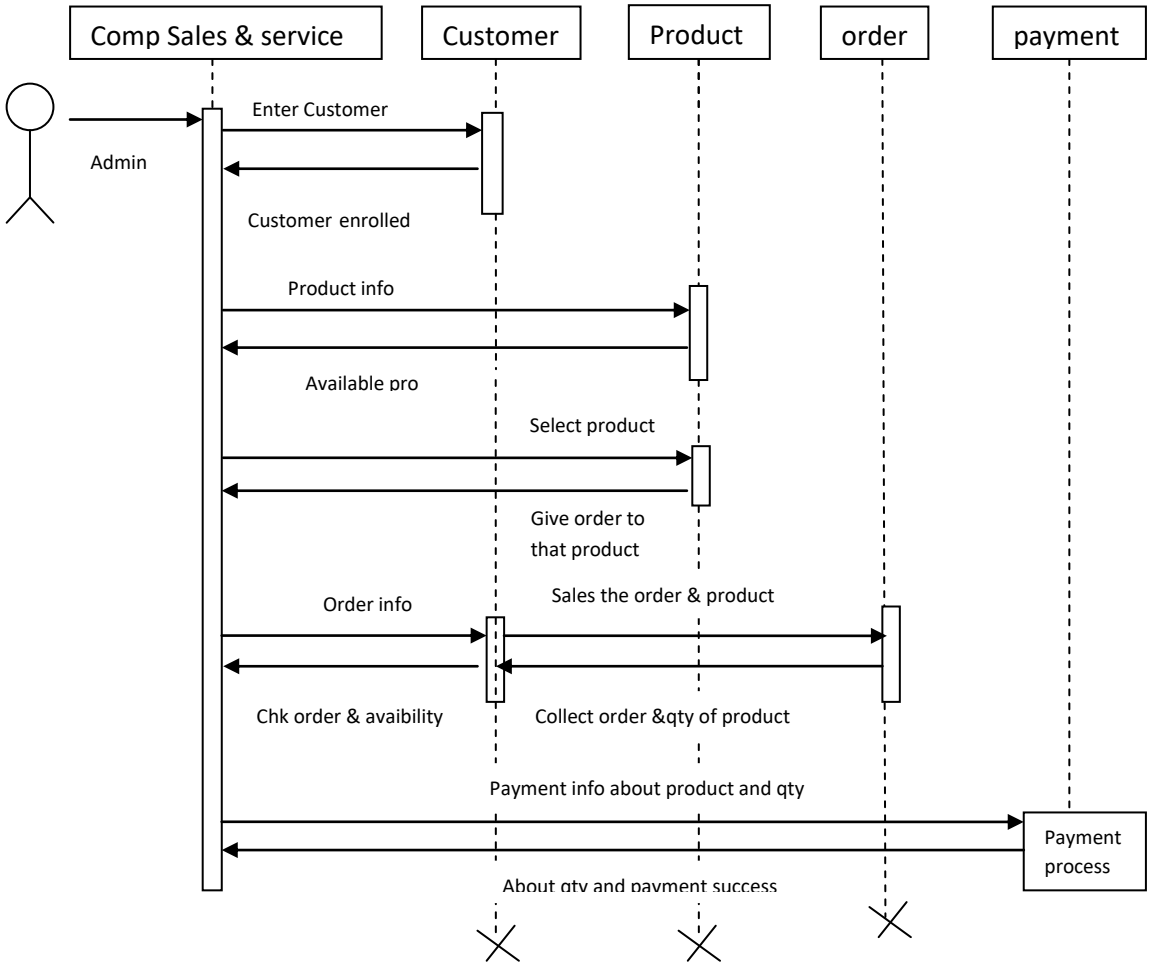
2.Entity Relational Data(ERD)



3)Use case Diagram



4)Sequence Diagrams



Database:

Login:

Field Name	Data Type	Description
username	Varchar	
password	Varchar	Password should be in **** manner

Customer:

Field Name	Data Type	Description
cid	Number	It should be unique
cname	Short Text	
caddr	Short Text	
cphno	Number	It should be of 10 digit
cemail	Short Text	

Project:

Field Name	Data Type	Description
pid	Number	It should be unique
pname	Short text	
ptype	Short text	
pprice	Number	
pqty	Number	

Order:

Field Name	Data Type	Description
oid	Number	It should be unique
cid	Number	It should be unique
date	Date	It should in dd-MM-yyyy format
pid	Number	It should be unique
pname	Short text	
pprice	Number	
pqty	Number	
total	Number	

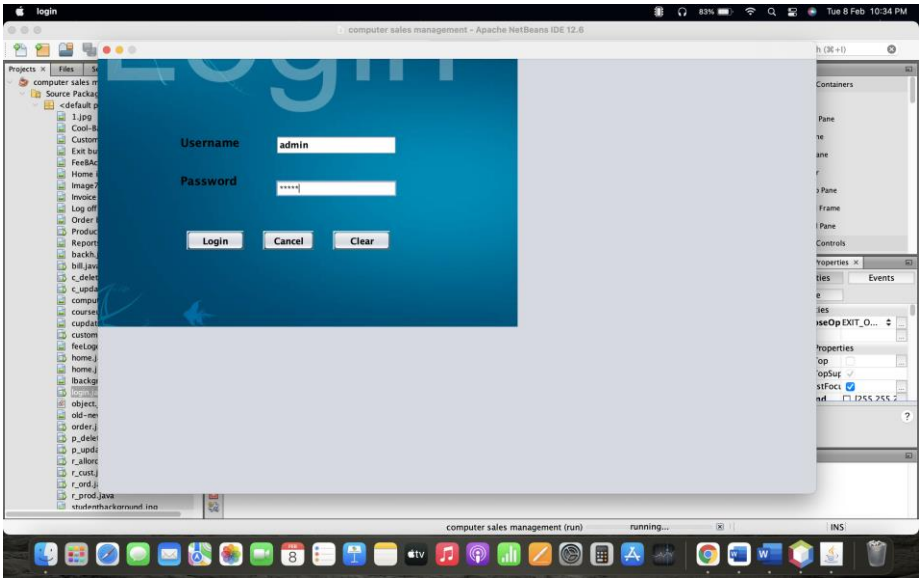
Bill:

Field Name	Data Type	Description
bid	Number	
cid	Number	It should be unique
oid	Number	It should be unique
cname	Short text	
odate	Date	
total	Number	

Screen Shots

1)Login screen

In this screen admin can login this page the enter the details like as Username and Password then click on login button display the home page, in that home page we have to seen the submodule of customer, project, order and bills otherwise you have to exit this screen

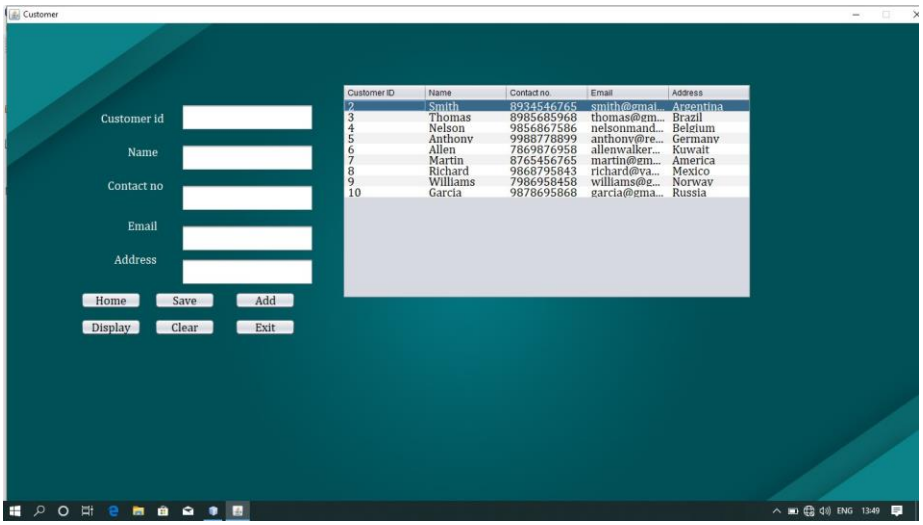


2)Home screen

In that home screen there are sub modules menus likes customer, product, orders, bills, report and exit. When we are click on them its show the different pages of that screen

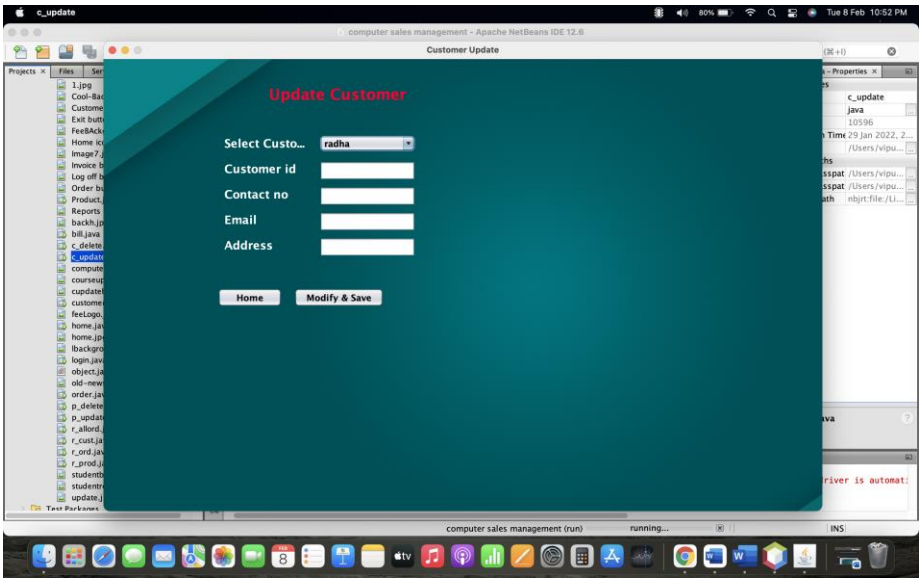
3)Customer screen

In customer screen we have to add the customer details like as name, mbno, address ,email. Then click on the save button data stored in database. Display button is used for to display all customer records in text box field. We can update all the customers details due to the update button and also delete record, clear button is used for to clear all records on the screen, exit button is used for exit the project



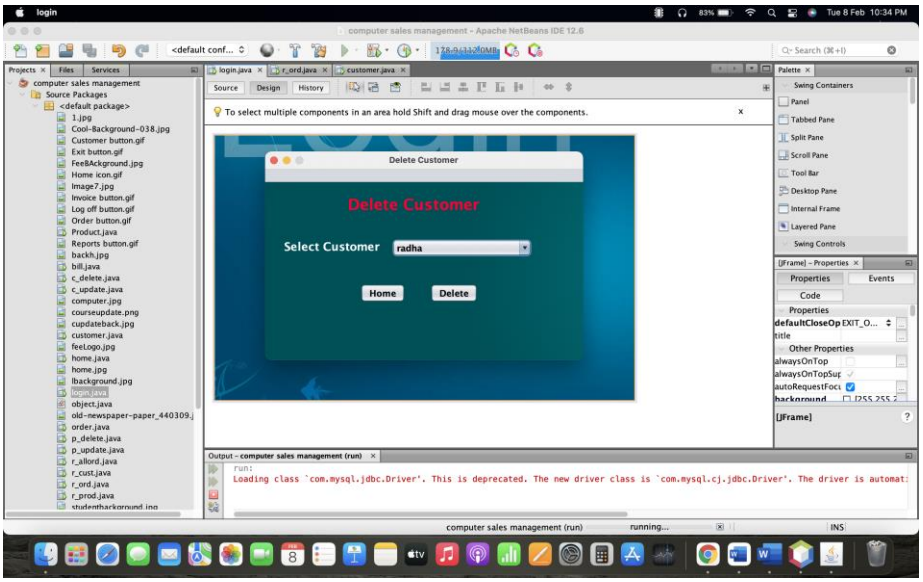
4)Customer Update

In that screen we can update the customer details likes id, contact number, emails, address using customer names and then click on modify and save button. Home is used for go to the main page of the system



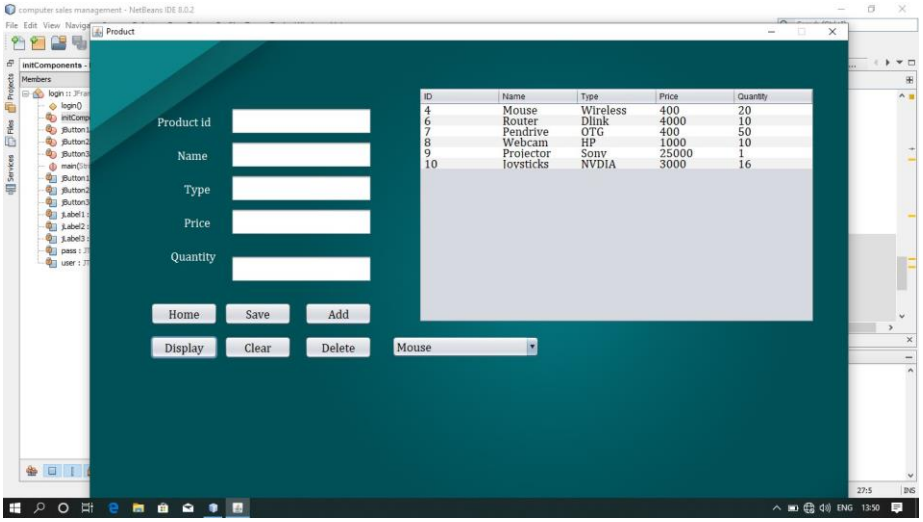
5)Customer Delete

In customer delete form we can delete the customer records or data firstly select the customer name then click on the delete button all records are deleted in databases. Home is used for go to the main page of the system



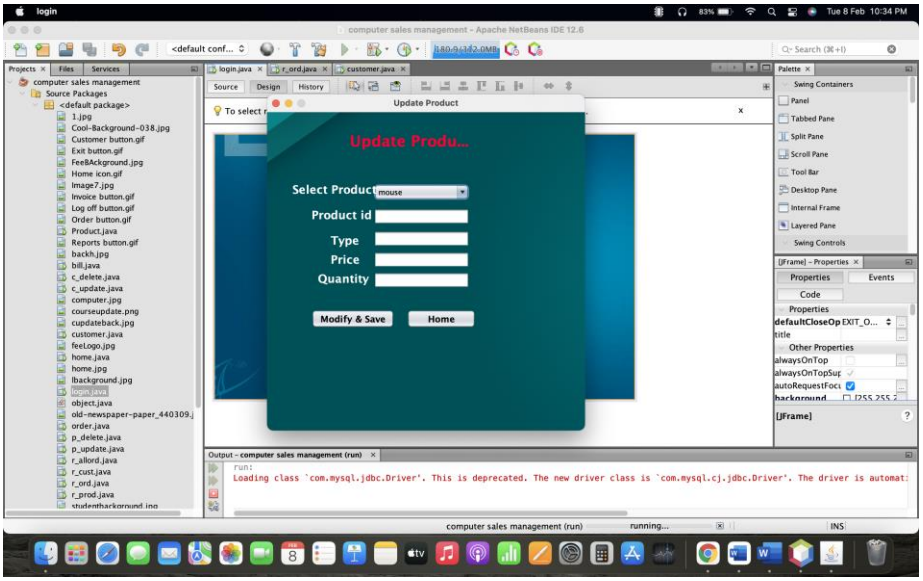
6)Product screen

In that product screen we have to add the details of product like as product name , type, quantity, price and etc. we can also change or updates the details of product and quantity we can also delete the product using there product name**.**



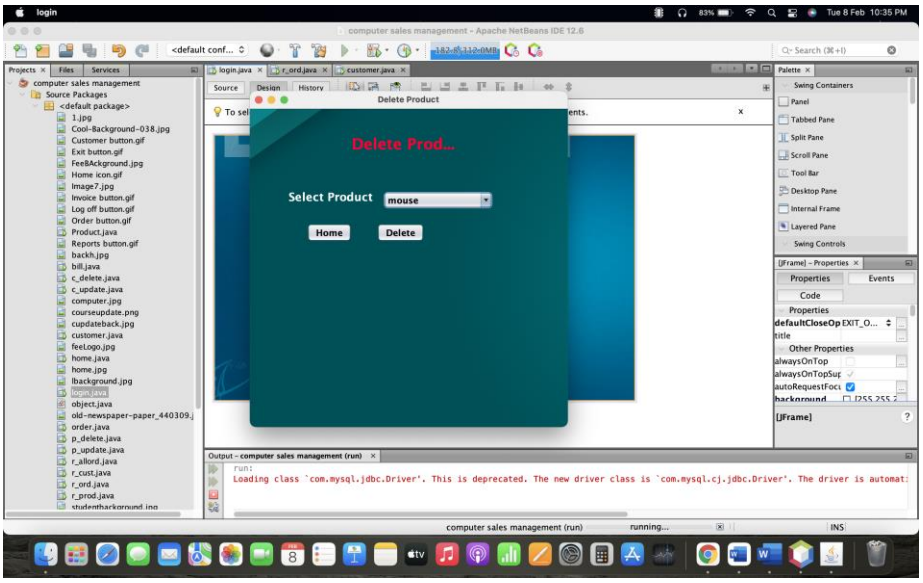
7)Product Update

This screen is used for update the product records we can update the type of product, price, quantity using their products names click on the modify button all records are updated successfully and stored into the database**.** Home is used for go to the main page of the system



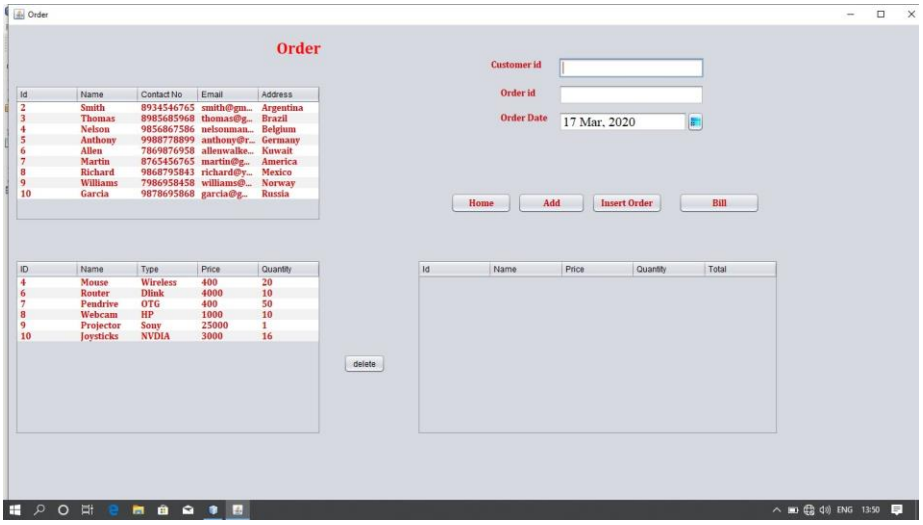
8)Product Delete

In that screen we can delet the product record using their product names. Home is used for go to the main page of the system



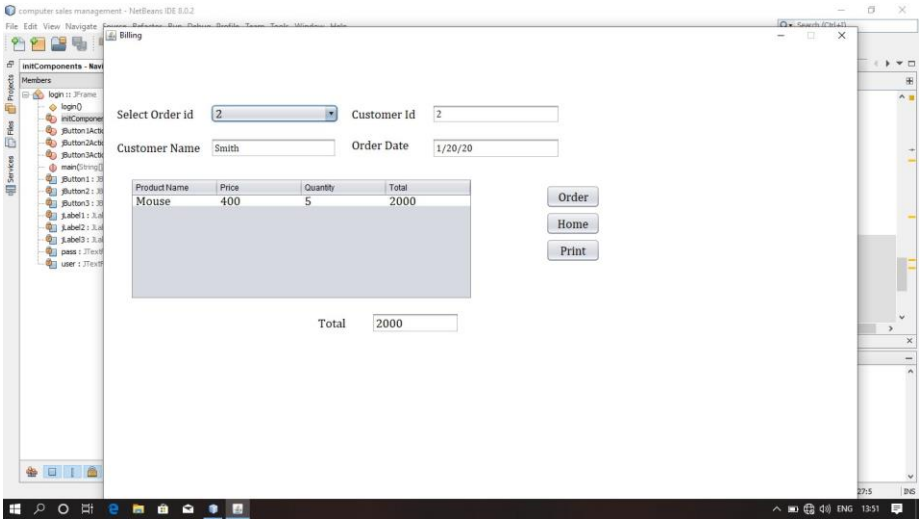
9)Order

In that screen you want to order the product. first we have to select the customer id in customer table then add order id,click on the product details, then the quantity in that box and then place the customer order successfully**.** Home is used for go to the main page of the system. Exit button is used for to exit whole project



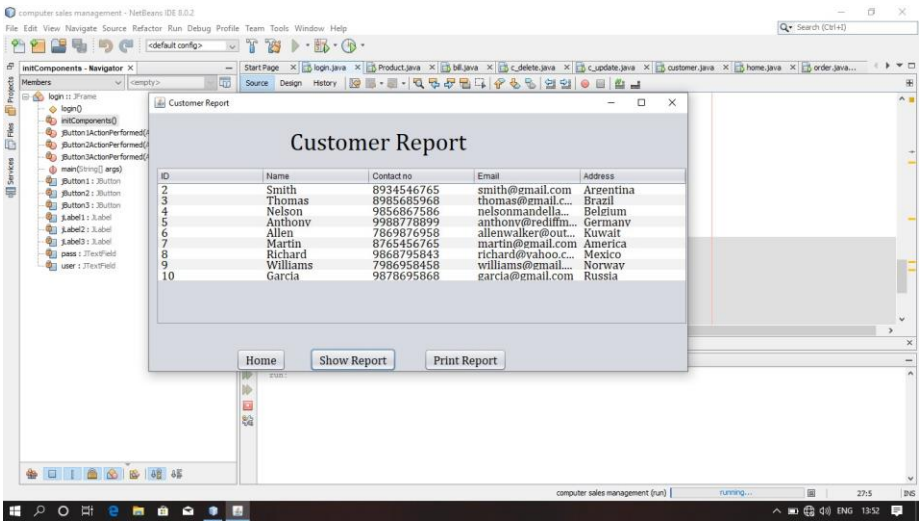
10)Bill

In that bill screen you have to only select the order id then all data can be automatically fetch in the textfill and then gives the print of the bill



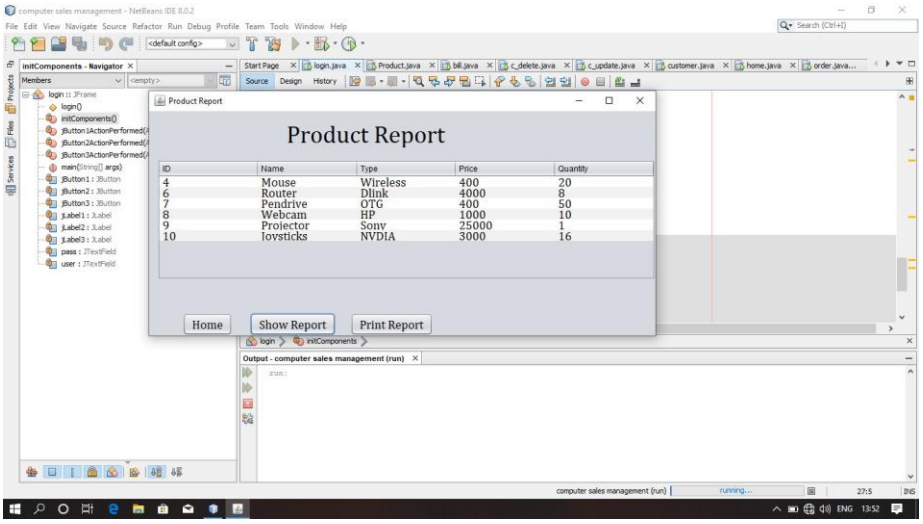
11)Customer Report

In that report, click on the shoe report button then we can see all the records of the customer and also print the customer records



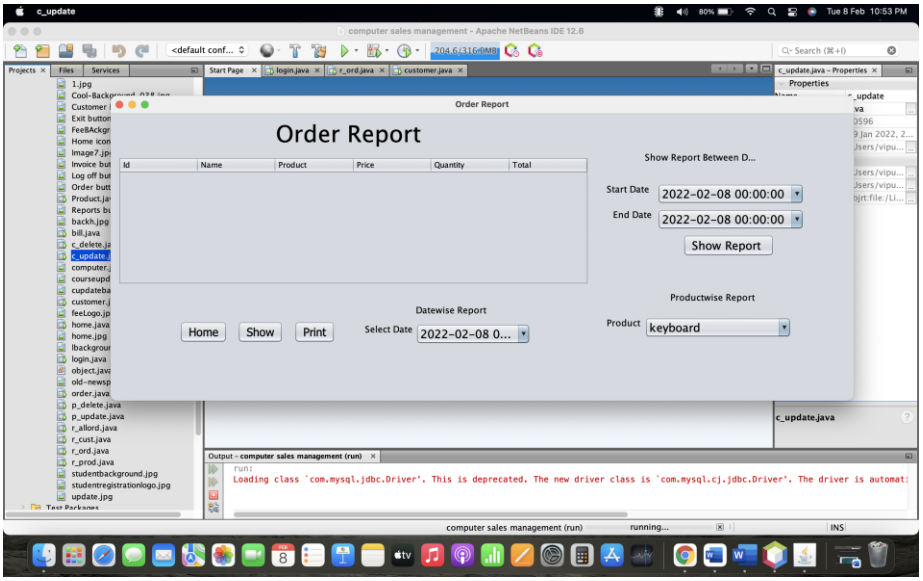
12)Product Report

In that report, click on the show report button then we can see all the records of the products and also print the product detail records



13)Order Report

In that order report we can see all order record using show button, when we choose the start date and end date then its shows all records between this start and end date also we see the order records using their products names



Test Procedures and Implementation

Test Procedure –

The software testing is the critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of the software design and coding. The main objective of the testing is to find an error and to uncover the errors that are not yet discovered.

The increasing visibility of software as a system element and the attendant cost associated with a software failure and motivating forces for well planned, through testing. It is no unusual for a software development organization to expand between 30% to 40% of project effort on testing. In the extreme, testing of human related software can cost 3-5 time as much as all other software engineering activities combined. the testing phase involves the testing of the system using various test data, preparation of the test data plays a vital role in the system testing after preparing the test data, error where found and corrected by using the following the testing steps and correction are recorded for future reference. Thus a series of testing is performed on the system before it is ready for implementation.

After completion of system analysis, design and coding through testing of the system was carried out in a systematic approach, the main objectives of the system are

➢ To ensure that the operations of the system will perform as per the specification.

➢ To make sure that the system meets the user requirement during the operations.

➢ To cross check the when correct input are filled into the system output are correct.

➢ To make sure that during the operation incorrect inputs and the outputs will be detected.

In testing process the number of strategies have been used as mentioned below

• Unit Testing

• Integration Testing

• Validation Testing

• Black Box Testing • User acceptance Testing

Unit Testing

Unit testing focuses verification efforts on the smallest unit of the software design. Using the system test plan, prepare in the design phase of the system development as guide, important control path are tested to uncover error within boundary of the module. The interface of each of the module was tested to ensure proper flow of information into and out of the module under consideration. Each module will be tested individually so as to make the individual component error free. Also other attached modules will be error free.

Integration Testing

Each module will be tested of its effect on other module by integrating the modules. This will remove further errors from the system and may also result in some changes in the individual module.

Validation Testing

At the culmination of the integration testing the software was completely assembled as package, interfaces have been uncovered, and a final series of software validation testing began. Here we test the system function manner that can be reasonably by the customer ,the system was tested against system requirement specification.

Black Box Testing

After performing validation testing, the next phase is output test of the system, since no system code is useful if it does not produce the desired output in desired format. By considering the format of the report/output, report/output is generated or displayed and tested.

User Acceptance Testing

User acceptance testing is used to determine the whether the software is fit for the user to use. The System under consideration was listed for user acceptance by keeping constant touch with the prospective user of the system at the time of design, development and making change whenever required.

"This system will be developed and designed to be user friendly and compatible in all condition to provide best overall services. Updating the system will be done regular and with guarantee of safe and secure information."

Future Enhancement of the Mini Project:

Additionally, access can be given to customers to track their device orders(computer) and make it convenient for them to pay online as well. Creating an app so the owner can access it anywhere and at any time. Our Computer Sales Management System make work done at the faster way the software is user-friendly and Attractive. Owner of the Association can edit Products details, which can be viewed by the administrator.

CONCLUSION

This system provides a computerized version of computer sales galaxy system which will benefit of the shops admin

It makes entire process easy where customer can see all products through online mode it can generate reports and buy the product or generate the bill.

This software takes care of all the requirements of sales galaxy system and is capable to provide easy and effective storage of information related to products.

Bibliography/References/Glossary:

- Search engine: -www.google.com
- Database Concept: -postgresql.org and tutorialspoint.com
- Database System Concept Book: -Database management system
- https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java/
- https://www.w3schools.com/java/default.asp

Sample Code:

```
public class bill extends javax.swing.JFrame {

   /**
    * Creates new form bill
    */
   public bill() {
      initComponents();
      fillCombo();
   }
         public void fillCombo()
   {
       try
      {
         Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");

         Connection
conn=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/computer"
,"root","Smpv@1642");
         Statement stmt;
         stmt=conn.createStatement();
         ResultSet rs=stmt.executeQuery("select distinct oid from order1");
         while(rs.next())
         {
            jc1.addItem(String.valueOf((rs.getInt(1))));
         }
         rs.close();
         stmt.close();
         conn.close();
      }
      catch(Exception e)
      {
         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, e.getMessage());
   }

   private void jButton1ActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt)
{
dispose();
home h=new home();
h.setSize(h.getSize());
h.show();// TODO add your handling code here:
   }
public void display()
   {
   DefaultTableModel model=(DefaultTableModel) btable.getModel();
```

```
        model.setRowCount(0);
        int gt=0;
              try
        {
           Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");

           Connection
conn=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/computer"
,"root","Smpv@1642");
           Statement stmt;
           stmt=conn.createStatement();
           ResultSet rs=stmt.executeQuery("select * from order1 where
oid="'+jc1.getSelectedItem()+"'");
           while(rs.next())
         {

            String name=rs.getString("pname");

            String price=rs.getString("pprice");
            String qty=rs.getString("pqty");
            String total=rs.getString("total");
            //oqty=Integer.parseInt(qty);
            model.addRow(new Object[] {name,price,qty,total});
            gt=gt+Integer.parseInt(total);
           }

           gtotal.setText(String.valueOf(gt));
           rs.close();
           stmt.close();
           conn.close();
        }
        catch(Exception e)
        {
           JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, e.getMessage());
    }

    }

    private void jc1ActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt)
{
        try
        {
           Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
```

```
            Connection
conn=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/computer"
,"root","Smpv@1642");
            Statement stmt,stmt2;
            stmt=conn.createStatement();
            stmt2=conn.createStatement();

            ResultSet rs=stmt.executeQuery("select * from order1 where
oid="'+jc1.getSelectedItem()+"'");
           //  ResultSet rs8=stmt2.executeQuery("select * from fees where
studid="'+jc1.getSelectedItem()+"'");

            if(rs.next())
            {
               cid.setText((rs.getString(2)));

               odate.setText(rs.getString(3));
               gtotal.setText(rs.getString(8));


            }
            stmt.close();
            ResultSet rs1=stmt2.executeQuery("select * from customer where
cid="'+Integer.parseInt(cid.getText())+"'");
             if(rs1.next())
             {
                cname.setText(rs1.getString(2));
             }

            stmt2.close();
            conn.close();
         }
         catch(Exception e)
         {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, e.getMessage());

      }
         display();


      }

      private void gtotalActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt)
{

      }
```

```
    private void printActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt)
{
        Toolkit tkp=jPanel2.getToolkit();
        PrintJob pjp=tkp.getPrintJob(this, null, null);
        Graphics g=pjp.getGraphics();
        jPanel2.print(g);
        g.dispose();
        pjp.end();

    }

    private void orderActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt)
{
dispose();
        order o=new order();
o.setSize(o.getSize());
o.show();// TODO add your handling code here:
    }

    private void cidActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt)
{
        // TODO add your handling code here:
    }

    private void order1ActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt)
{
        cid.setText("");
        cname.setText("");
        odate.setText("");
        gtotal.setText("");
        jc1.removeAllItems();
    }

    private void bsaveActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt)
{
        boolean ins;
    if(ins=true)
{
        try
{
    Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
Connection
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/computer",
"root","Smpv@1642");
PreparedStatement stmt1;
```

```
if(cid.getText().isEmpty() || cname.getText().isEmpty() ||
odate.getText().isEmpty() || gtotal.getText().isEmpty())
{
   JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "One or more textfield
empty!!!!");
}
else
{


stmt1=con.prepareStatement("insert into bill values(?,?,?,?,?)");
//stmt1.setInt(1,(Integer.parseInt(cid.getText())));
stmt1.setString(1, (String) jc1.getSelectedItem());
stmt1.setInt(2,(Integer.parseInt(cid.getText())));
stmt1.setString(3,cname.getText());
stmt1.setString(4,odate.getText());
//stmt1.setInt(4,(Integer.parseInt(ccno.getText())));
stmt1.setString(5,gtotal.getText());
stmt1.executeUpdate();
JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null,"bill added succesfully");
stmt1.close();
}
//if(cname.equals(""))//Validation
//{
  //  JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null,"Please enter name");
//}
}
catch(Exception e)
{
   JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, e.getMessage());
   /*if(cname.equals(""))
   {
      JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null,"Please Enter Name");

   }*/

}
}
else
   JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null,"Please Click on add button");
      {
   private void cid1ActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt)
{
   }
```

```
        try {
         java.awt.EventQueue.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
        public void run() {
            new bill().setVisible(true);
        }
       });
    }

    // Variables declaration - do not modify
    private javax.swing.JButton bsave;
    private javax.swing.JTable btable;
    private javax.swing.JTextField cid;
    private javax.swing.JTextField cid1;
    private javax.swing.JTextField cname;
    private javax.swing.JTextField gtotal;
    private javax.swing.JButton jButton1;
    private javax.swing.JLabel jLabel1;
    private javax.swing.JLabel jLabel2;
    private javax.swing.JLabel jLabel3;
    private javax.swing.JLabel jLabel4;
    private javax.swing.JLabel jLabel5;
    private javax.swing.JLabel jLabel6;
    private javax.swing.JLabel jLabel7;
    private javax.swing.JLabel jLabel8;
    private javax.swing.JPanel jPanel2;
    private javax.swing.JScrollPane jScrollPane1;
    private javax.swing.JComboBox<String> jc1;
    private javax.swing.JTextField odate;
    private javax.swing.JButton order;
    private javax.swing.JButton order1;
    private javax.swing.JButton print;
    // End of variables declaration
}
```